

Interpretation of the Protagonist's Image of “Football Team in the First Year of Manen”

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Abstract: Kenzaburo Oe is the second Japanese writer to win the Nobel Prize (1994) in Literature after Kawabata Yasunari. His works are profound. They can best show the characteristics of social critics and reflect his style as a conscience of the times. An important feature of Dajiang Literature is to project his own personal experience, pain and frustration in his life into his works, creating a vivid image of people and constructing a stunning classic. This article intends to understand the creative method of Oe Literature by analyzing the characters of Mishiro, the protagonist of Oe's classic representative work “Football Team in the First Year of Manen” (1967).

1. Introduction

Kenzaburo Oe is a real strength writer. His works successively won: the 39th “shiiku” “Akutagawa literature award” in 1958 when he was 23 years old, “A Personal Matter” the shincho literature award when he was 29 years old in 1964, “Football Team in the First Year of Manen”(1967). When he was 32 years old in 1967, and the third Tanizaki jonichirou award; at the age of 38 in 1973, “the flood surged into my soul” won the Noma literary award. At the age of 47 in 1982, the women listening to the rain tree won the 34th reading and selling literary award. At the age of 54 in 1989, it won the juropali Literary Award established by the European community. At the age of 58 in 1993, burning green trees won the Montero literary award in Italy. 1994, 59 years old, Da Jiang won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1994. “Football Team in the First Year of Manen”; The novel tells the story of the symbolic chronology of 1860 and 1960, 100 years later. The judges believed that the other reasons for winning the award were—to rely on poetic imagination to create an imaginary world where reality and myth are condensed together, thus shockingly describing the situation of modern human beings.” The precious wealth of human civilization at national borders should be shared by the world ... In other words, Da Jiang’s classic works firmly grasp the issues of common concern to mankind, and successfully depict the common things of mankind, Both based on reality, also beyond reality, blending reality and symbolic world. Rooted in tradition, It also transcends tradition and integrates traditional and modern, Japanese and Western literary ideas and methods. The integration of traditional and modern, Japanese and Western literary ideas and methods. This is the most prominent character and characteristic of Oe Literature. One of the prominent characteristics of Dajiang Literature is to integrate his personal experience into his classic works. For example, “Football Team in the First Year of Manen” describes the impact of his eldest son on his life and psychology. He has experienced heavy blows, pain, and hesitation. He still insists on the faith of hope. The work explored the protagonist misharang in the face of life's dilemma, the spirit is close to the edge of collapse, struggling to move towards new hope.

2. Organization of the Text

2.1 Disabled Children Are the Core Theme of the Writer

For Dajiang himself, the problem of his son with brain dysfunction is the most direct personal experience. The paradox of life, the inescapable responsibility and the dignity and choice of human

beings are the objective existence that Dajiang must face, “Starting from individual specificity, trying to connect them with society, country and world” [3]”The theme of children with disabilities has since become the iconic theme of Dajiang's literary works. Dajiang has thus established a literary starting point for his future creations, his own artistic conception, aesthetic thinking and image system construction.” [4]The author Kenzaburo Oe and the realistic protagonist Mishiro both have a disabled child. “However, now I am 27 years old, married, and even have a child in a health center.” [1] This fact is the heaviest pain in their respective lives. Mishiro's newly born son was a vegetative child with a head disability, and his wife Cai Caizi was deeply hit by it, relying on alcohol to numb herself all day. Mishiro himself almost collapsed. In “Football Team of the First Year of Manen”, the first chapter of the story is Mishiro who is caught in a spiritual crisis and has nowhere to go. “At the dawn of autumn, holding a dog sitting in a cuboid pit dug for the construction of a purification tank, trying to bury himself alive with the dirt and stones grabbed by his fingers.” [1] Misaburo soothed the bleeding wound alone in the depths of her lonely heart; His avoidance and escape of reality is also manifested in his unauthorized selling of the 100-year-old warehouses of his shikoku hometown to his younger brother Yingsi without authorization. In 1963, the birth of the author's eldest son, Hikari Oe, cast a heavy shadow on the life of Kenzaburo Oe, a young writer who was only 28 years old, and brought him unspeakable distress. The baby's skull had a congenital defect and brain tissue overflowed. Although the treatment was free from death, it left an incurable sequelae. Dajiang connected personal distress and experience with the future destiny of society and human beings, through writing, digging into personal experiences in the imaginary world he created, and thus successfully depicting what is common to mankind. Dajiang's works are saturated with his own thoughts and feelings, the more authentic the feelings contained in the work, the more noble and the more intense, the more powerful the work, the more exciting and touching the work, so that the appreciator must not but also have to be infected and influenced. Through absurd stories originating from reality, showing the confusion, confusion, agitation and pursuit of contemporary people trapped in the dilemma of human survival, the works show alienation and distortion. The characters in his pen also experience all kinds of suffering in life. The protagonist Mishiro has been suffering from a great deal of pain in his heart. Because the unity and difference between the character's interest and the writer's interest exist; that is, the writer combines the non-self with the self to enrich the relationship between the author, the character, and the reader in the dialogue. The novel writes the history of an era, but it is a mirror that reflects the era. As a novel, “Football Team in the First Year of Manen” is undoubtedly a success. The enrichment of the content, the distinctive character of the characters, the overlapping of the story plots, and the compact layout of the essays all surpassed the previous works of Kenzaburo Oe. The writer permeates feelings and reason in perceiving life, and at the same time shows his own personality to show the determination and expansion of the sensitive area of life; but in terms of the feelings of the masses and the vision of the artist, Kenzaburo Oe does not deny that most of his literary works were inspired by his family, especially his eldest son Da Jiangguang. Some people say that suffering is wealth. Kenzaburo Oe presents his actual “experience” to the world with the image of growing literature. On the one hand, he bravely assumed the responsibility of being a father. On the other hand, he gave people courage through literary works, inspired people to forge ahead, and bravely fought against fate. “Symbiosis”: only in the mutual understanding, respect, tolerance and promotion of “symbiosis” with others (including all kinds of marginal vulnerable groups), can people obtain their own essential existence - symbiosis and regeneration. This is also the basic ideological way for Kenzaburo Oe to express his deep humanistic care spirit through his novel creation before the 1990s.

2.2 The Similarities and Differences between the Writer and the Protagonist

The similarities between the writer and the protagonist are as follows: the hometowns of Oeig Kenshiro and the protagonist Mishiro are small mountain villages surrounded by remote forests. It is precisely because of the similarity between the protagonist and the writer himself in the novel that some people comment that his work is a “private novel”. In this regard, Kenzaburo Oe himself

firmly denied it. However, in the character of Mishiro Genso, the author's own shadow can be seen vaguely. In the story, the protagonist is portrayed with flesh and blood, and the character's experience has some similarities with his situation, making it easier to pour out his feelings and vent the writer's thoughts. Regarding the protagonist Mishiro Genso, the “genso” metaphor refers to the root of people's soul in a certain land. The metaphor of the canyon village on the edge is local culture and edge culture. Kenzaburo Oe was born in Oze Village, Kita-gun, Ehime Prefecture, Shikoku Island in 1935. This is a remote mountain village far away from the noise, surrounded by dense forest, where he spent his childhood and youth. This part is completely understandable similar to the previous paragraph. Because there is unity between the author and the hypothetical character. There are also familiar experiences and emotional feelings. Similarly, Oe Kenzaburo also experienced the pain of separation from his loved ones in his childhood. This also affected his later literary creation. In this part, the author and the hypothetical character are separated. As a result, the enhancement, variation and injection of Characteristics of interest occur, and the special “error” of life assumed by art is assumed to enhance and expand the appeal of the hypothetical character's artistic image to readers. This is very common in literary expression. The misfortune of the family has had a great negative impact on the personality formation of the young brother Mishiro. It can be said that environmental misfortune brings personal misfortune. The death of a friend also hit Misaburo, adding to the confusion and anxiety of his painful life. It is difficult to draw a line between personal misfortune and situational misfortune. It sneaks into life in a hidden way, intertwines with each other, and casts a shadow on personal life. From the point of view of literary creation: the induction of imagination-let the characters go out of the ordinary track, the logical norms of psychological description and the free association are interleaved. The birth of the eldest son, dajiangguang (congenital brain disability), made him face the problem of symbiosis with disabled children, which led him to think about life. His works no longer focus on individual life as Western existentialism, but a symbiotic existentialism, from which he completed the active digestion of Sartre's existentialism. With his imagination and the background of forest myth, Kenzaburo Oe explored the essence of human existence, sought for world harmony and formed his unique Oriental existentialism consciousness. The writer considers using personal experience to create, digging the diversity of human nature from the perspective of existence, and finally integrating into the writer's unique culture and thinking mode. He is not only concerned about individual life experience, but also concerned about symbiosis with disabled children and human beings. The theme of the novel —In the absurd situation, only by facing the reality, striving actively and pursuing the essential meaning of human existence, can we surmount the predicament of existence. Oe literature contains profound humanitarian feelings. Although life has not satisfactory things, pain, lost the right direction of growth experience, but patience and strong to cross, and remember the bottom line of responsibility. In the story of “Football Team in the First Year of Manen”, The Protagonist longs to find his footing in life. Misaburo decided to take back his idiot son from the nursery, also decided to let his wife gave birth to Little brother children, decided to go out of the forest depression of the hometown, accept the work to Africa, start their own life and family. Thus, the theme of Human Regeneration has been fully revealed.

2.3 Small Country Canyon Forest is the Source of Creation

“I must reshape my own spirit, literature selection Hometown = Valley = Village = Utopia Open up a new path” [5] Kenzaburo Oe and his very realistic character hero Mishiro Gensoboth believe that their roots and hopes are in the small village of their hometown. “After years of baptism, he returned to the depths of the forest” [6]. Hometown complex is the eternal home of Kenzaburo Oe's works. Rich forest is an ideal Utopia. From the deep understanding of the theme, Kenzaburo Oe's vision moved from his hometown to the world, with a humanitarian tendency to yearn for world peace, and his worry about personal fate gradually turned into a humanistic feeling of concern for the whole humanity. The protagonist Mishiro has a terrible mood. Facing the spiritual crisis and the dilemma of real life, Mi Sanlang, his wife Cai Caizi and his brother Ying Si returned to the old country village of Shikoku, trying to find hope there and open up a new life. Although Kenzaburo

Oe is in the international metropolis of Tokyo, he believes that his birthplace, Shikoku Forest, is the source of his creation. “Loss and Recovery of Self-Identity Representing History”[7] The Oe, who was born in the forest, seems to have a show special preference to for the forest. In many novels that use the forest as a stage, a lot of imagination in the Japanese literary tradition and the symbolism of Japanese mythology are introduced into the novel, which is intended to put the mythical meaning in reality Stripped out, it seems to be intentionally confirming the argument of the English poet Black-it is life from the forest. Acura's hometown “the power of the forest”: there is happiness, fear, sorrow, anger experienced by the times, there are myths tales spoken from generation to generation in the small mountain villages, the grandmother talks about “the first man”, “the first man”, and simple customs and Breath of life, like —Peasant women, children, ticket sellers, red clay, newspaper clippings from local newspapers, The peasant woman suffers from bulimia stomach, the endless demands of her husband from early to late , Ayi, a reclusive in the forest, mountain springs, ripples, heterogeneous others, grass huts, valleys, peasant armed riots, buddha dances in the Bon Festival, and deforestation during the war caused rivers to rise every year. People wash away, Huang Ruixiang, Black Pills, White Pills, youth gangs etc. These past events, vivid memories, as creative materials in the author's mind, the source of creation continues to flow, and reality and memories intersect The body emerged,... I started to feel that I am rootless duckweed ..., I must now plant a new root here ...” [8] It is Da Jiangwen to explore the spiritual problems of contemporary humans in the context of forests One of the themes of learning. Oegi Kenshiro borrowed foreign cultures to make his creative activities not only face Japan and the East, but also face the world and modernity. He cited Western classical saying as a subtitle. For example: “Are all the things you can see and see” are only dreams? (Ellen Poe) [8]; the power of eleven flies. The flies hinder our soul activities, bite our bodies, and win victory in the struggle (Pascal) [1]; die in despair. Can you still understand the meaning of this statement? This is not just death. It should be said that this is the birth of regret, and die in shame, hatred and terror. (Let -Paul Sutter)[8] “These are the authors borrowing and exerting influence from European and American literature, and can also be said to be a creative expression that combines traditional Japanese literature with European and American literature. Make his works immortal vitality. The artistic image created by his works is an emotional thought, association and imaginative artistic activity caused by readers. With the work's thought and artistic appeal, it attracts and stimulates readers' appreciation desire and interest to meet people's aesthetic requirements. The time span of the masterpiece is relatively large. The author skillfully connects the present with the past, and the place connects the modern central city with the remote and remote small mountain village, forming a strong contrast. In the aspect of knowledge, the famous traditional Eastern and Western culture and literature are blended, and the diversity of human nature is deeply explored. It narrates all kinds of things in the world and all kinds of states in the world with superb artistic creation techniques, and endows it with profound connotation and rich aftertaste of lingering sound. The tension of the works gives people the artistic appeal of soul shaking. Existentialism like Sartre is a humanitarian tendency. The original complex sentences have many structures and complicated modifications, especially reflecting the character direction of the characters themselves, which is enough to show everyone's literary strength and artistic rhetoric taste. Kenzaburo Oe's “edge” consciousness is not only limited to the geographical edge, but also the identity, position, moral edge people, etc. through these edge people to show the real world, make the works more sensitive and shocking, and cause people's deep thinking and resonance. As a whole, this is a contractual narrative model. The encounter between man and reality actually constitutes a social contract. If one bravely faces reality and assumes the pressure and responsibility of reality, it is equivalent to not violating this social contract. If one only evades the reality that one should face directly, it is violating this social contract. The social contract (the reality that should be faced with) is a kind of restrictive force. the protagonist bravely faced reality in this series of changes. Only by facing the reality can the human spirit be regenerated.

3. Summary

In 1994, Kenzaburo Oe, a famous Japanese postmodern writer and Nobel Prize winner, The

classic representative work of the famous Japanese postmodern writer Kenzo Oe is adopted in the direction of the stylistic structure of the football team in the first year of Manen adopted the following stylistic structure: first, the disabled is the core theme of the writer; second, the similarities and differences between the writer and the protagonist; third, the small village Canyon forest is the source of creation and other structural methods, three-dimensional hybrid, complex and delicate The profound and superb technique of expression organically relates history with the present, city and countryside, and presents the difference of human nature through the characters' environment, character, emergencies, etc., namely, the attitude of human existence and the attitude towards others. Learning from foreign culture, Kensaburo Oe's creative activities not only face Japan and the East, but also face the world and modern. He is worthy of being a giant, a master of literature, a milestone and an outstanding pioneer of postmodern literature.

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